



COPY OF PAPERS
ORIGINALLY FILED

PATENT
Attorney Docket No. 501295

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:
Dawn Marie Schwarzkopf

Art Unit: 3712

Application No.: 09/920,676

Examiner: Dmitry Suhol

Filed: August 2, 2001

For: Teaching Apparatus And Method Of
Enabling Use Of Keyborad By Young
Children

RECEIVED

MAY 24 2002

TECHNOLOGY CENTER R3700

**AMENDMENTS TO SPECIFICATION, CLAIMS, AND ABSTRACT
MADE IN RESPONSE TO OFFICE ACTION DATED FEBRUARY 5, 2002**

Amendments to paragraph [0044]:

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

[0044] As may now be apparent from the proceeding description, the actual placement of the lower case glyphs in association with or on the individual keys 120 need be in a non-interfering location relative to the upper case glyph on each key. This relation between the positioning of the upper case and lower case letters on or associated with the individual alphabet keys of the keyboard may be better understood with reference to FIGS. 5-7. As may be seen from these three illustrations, the lower case glyph is positioned in a non-interfering location in a quadrant of the upper surface of the individual keys different than the quadrant in which the upper case glyph is positioned. In FIG. 5, the upper and lower case glyphs are displayed to the user in a side-by-side, or horizontal relation to one another within the plane of the keys. That is, using the standard graphical quadrant definition the upper case glyph is positioned in the first quadrant of the key while the lower case glyph is positioned in the second quadrant. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. 6, the upper and lower case glyphs are positioned in a diagonal relation with respect to one another, ~~while~~. Specifically, the upper case glyph is positioned in the first quadrant of the key while the lower case glyph is positioned in the third quadrant. FIG. 7 illustrates a vertical relation within the plane of the